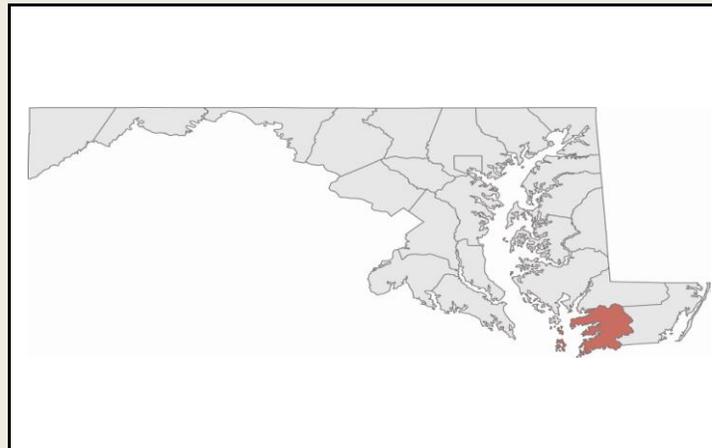


# Somerset County

## Demographics & Social Determinants of Health (2005-2009)

	Somerset County	Maryland		Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Population</b>			<b>Household Income</b>		
Total	25,943	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	30.7	15.3
Female	12,103	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	17.6	11.9
Male	13,840	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	20.5	16.1
<b>% Race/Ethnicity:</b>			% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	9.8	10.4
White	55.4	60.9	% Earning \$75,000+	21.4	46.2
African American	39.6	28.8	Median Household Income	\$41,615	\$69,475
Asian	0.8	4.9	% Living in Poverty	13.5	8.0
Native American	0.5	0.3	<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	% with High School Education	82.0	87.5
2+ Races	2.4	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	9.5	19.6
Other	1.2	3.0			
Hispanic	2.3	6.6			
<b>% of Population Aged:</b>					
0 - 4	4.7	6.7			
5 - 9	5.4	6.4			
10 - 14	4.5	6.8			
15 - 17	3.1	4.3			
18 - 24	17.3	9.4			
25 - 44	26.4	28.1			
45 - 64	25.5	26.6			
65+	13.6	11.8			
<b>Households</b>					
Total	8,341	2,092,538			
% Families with Children	44.3	57.5			



Somerset County, Maryland



These county profiles were developed for Maryland and its local jurisdictions. The profiles give a picture of Maryland, focusing on social, demographic, and environmental factors that are thought to be important determinants of health. When looking at the data, some things to consider are the direction of change, the speed of change, and the size of the measure.

[Click here for more information about the data and measures.](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

# Somerset County

## Major Health Indicators (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Overall Health</b>		
Life Expectancy at Birth	76.6	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	35.7	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	25.4	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	31.8	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	870.4	780.8
<b>Maternal/Child Health</b>		
Infant Mortality Rate *	NA	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	6.1	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	7.6	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	NA	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	2.9	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	11.2	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	83.0	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	14.8	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	3.6	4.2
<b>Communicable Disease</b>		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	3.8	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	835.6	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	115.0	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	17.7	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	1	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	5	988

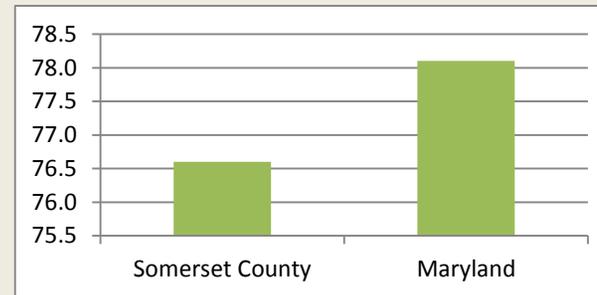


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

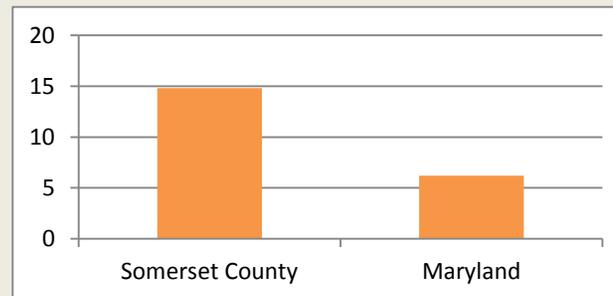


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



These are some of the most basic measures of health across the state. Many of these are also included in

[Maryland's State Health Improvement Process \(SHIP\)](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

# Somerset County

## Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Mental Health</b>		
Number of Suicide Deaths	1	493
% with Anxiety Disorders	24.7	12.6
<b>Substance Abuse</b>		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	3	407
% Binge Drinkers	10.8	13.8
<b>Environmental Health</b>		
% Children Tested for Presence of Blood Lead	34.3	22.4
% Children With Lead Poisoning	0.4	0.7
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	NA	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	NA	NA
<b>Unmet Medical Need</b>		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to See a Doctor	18.5	10.4
<b>Oral Health</b>		
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last Year	46.9	28.6



Fig. 3: Percent of children tested for elevated blood lead levels

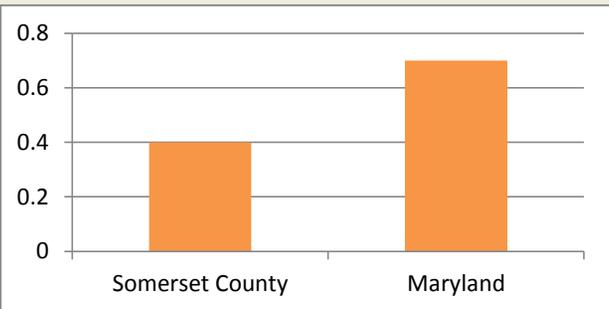


Fig. 4: Percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels



These represent some important determinants of health, including mental health, substance abuse, and access to health services. Many of these are part of the [State Health Improvement Process \(SHIP\)](#)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.  
 \* Rate per 1,000 Births  
 \*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

# Somerset County

## Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Unhealthy Weight</b>		
% Overweight (Adults)	29.0	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	45.8	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	NA	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	NA	22.3
<b>Smokers</b>		
% Adults that Smoke	27.9	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	NA	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	NA	7.0
<b>Injury and Violence</b>		
Number of Homicide Deaths	2	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	68	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalizations **	84.2	109.8
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	11,750	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,015	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	NA	63.0
<b>Physical Inactivity and Built Environment</b>		
% Adults Not Meeting CDC Recommendation for Activity	67.8	64.4
% With No Physical Activity	36.8	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	0	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	33.0	62.0



Fig. 5: Percent of population with access to healthy foods

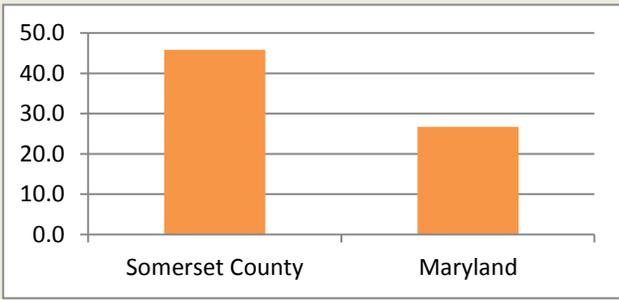


Fig. 6: Percent of adults that are obese



The indicators on this page might be thought of as related in some ways to the built environment. While other factors such as personal behaviors must also be considered, there are relationships between the built environment and some important health outcomes.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

# Somerset County

## Health Outcomes (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Built Environment, cont.</b>		
<i>Percent Who Get to Work By:</i>		
Single Occupancy Vehicle	76.3	73.2
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	8.9	2.8
Public Transportation	1.5	8.7
<b>Chronic Disease</b>		
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	9	964
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	7	840
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	73	11,217
Number of Stroke Deaths	5	2,250
% with Diabetes	19.0	8.7
Diabetes Deaths **	NA	22.4
% Children with Asthma	NA	14.3
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	43	1,318
% Adults with Asthma	16.9	14.3
Number of Adult Asthma Hospitalizations	111	3,746
<b>Cancer Screening</b>		
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	82.0	64.2
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	26.9	25.0

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

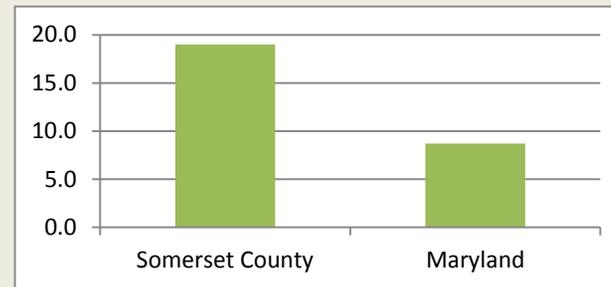


Fig. 7: Percent with Diabetes

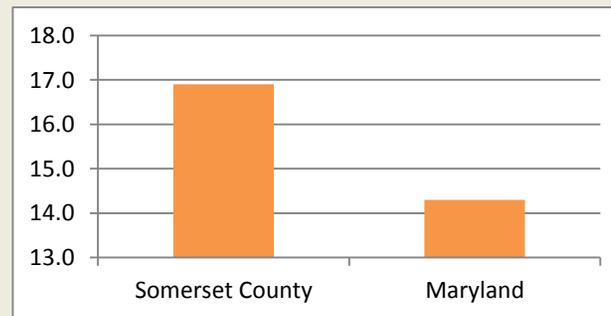


Fig. 8: Percent of adults with asthma



Prevention and reduction of chronic diseases requires a combination of approaches, including improvements in screening, changes in personal behaviors, and changes in environmental conditions.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

# Somerset County

## Physical and Environmental Determinants (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Somerset County	Maryland
<b>Immunizations</b>		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	100.0	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	37.4	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	29.5	24.7
<b>Environmental Exposure</b>		
Ozone Days	10	16
Particulate Matter Days	0	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Haloecetic Acids †	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

† Parts per Billion

‡ Parts per Million



Some connections between the environment and health are well known, such as that between asthma and air pollution. However, air pollution has also been shown to affect overall death rates. Data and information collected by public health agencies is being used by researchers to increase our understanding of these complicated relationships and design cost-effective prevention strategies.

Funding for this county indicators project was made possible by cooperative agreement award 5U38EH000194-05 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The computed indicators and interpretation of the various measures do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the CDC or the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does any reference to trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)